

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators, Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1885.

Amusements To-day. lijou Opera House-Adonis. I.P. M. Canino—Apajne. F. M.

Paly's Theater—Love on Crutches. F15 P. M.

Eden Munce—Tableaux in Wax, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Globe Dime Muncem—198 howers

Grand Opera Susse—Confusion and Those Bells. EP. 1

Router & Sini's—Belouin Arabs. 7:20 P. M. Monter & Blat's—Reduct Arche 120 P. M.
Madison Naunre Gardon—Private Secretary. 128 P. M.
Metropolitan Opera Mouve—La Juve. 8 P. M.
Mount Warris I heater—Three Wives to One Hashand.
New Park Thouste—Heablister's Legacy 8 P. M.
Albie's Gardon—Dreams; or Fun in a Photograph Gallery. Ninte's Gardon Drams; or Fus in a Photograph Gallery.
People's I Bentre—The Wates of Sin. 8 P. M.
Rine Thentre—Julius Cesar, s P. M.
Rinedard Theatre—A trip to Africa. 8 P. M.
Thuits Thentre—Nanon. 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—Haloney's Visit to America. 8. Union Square Theatre—Three Wives to One Husband. Wallack's Theatre—Victor Durand. SP. M. Sd Avenue Threatre—An Adamiess Eden. SP. M.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Jan. 24, 1885, was: 116.661 Thursday De.166 Friday 100.818 Saturday D8,666 Weekly... Total for the week ..... 762,004

5th Avenue Thentre-Hamlet FP. M. 14th Niceet Thentre-A Cuid Day When We Get Left. 1.

### The Dynamite Crimes.

Is the object of the bill introduced by Mr. EDMUNDS in the Senate merely to assure the British people that we should be heartily glad to help them catch and punish the secondrels whom they have not yet succeeded in identifying?

We fail to see in what other way the proposed legislation can be of service. But if nothing more than a resolution of sympathy and indignation is intended, why not let the sympathy and indignation of the American people be expressed in the very proper form suggested by Mr. BAYARD?

What is the use in making laws which practically mean nothing? Who expects ever to see anybody convicted in the United States courts of an intent to commit murder by dynamite, or an intent to aid in the destruction of human life by supplying the

Mr. EDMUNDS admits that his bill is imperfect. So it seems to us.

## Experimental Farming.

The House bill "to establish agricultural experimental stations" has called out a memorial in its favor from the faculty of the Ohio State University, signed not only by the professor of agriculture and the professor of agricultural chemistry, but by the professors of Latin, of Greek, and of steam

These authorities describe the purpose of the bill as being "to provide such stimulus for agricultural improvement as the patent laws do for mechanics and the copyright laws for authors." It is quite true that the farmer may lay out a great deal of time and labor in bettering the methods of tillage or of stock propuling or in discovering pating the insect enemies of plants and animals, and then find his neighbor appropriating gratis the fruits of his devotion. Still, this is to some extent true of other industries besides the husbandmen's, while any county fair shows that many agricultural

appliances and processes really are patented. The annual sum of \$15,000 for each State, making \$570,000 for all, is greater than the entire amount of the regular Agricultural Appropriation bill, as it has been reported by the committee for the next year. In other words, this new bill would practically double the annual agricultural appropriation.

The only question to be considered by Congress is whether the United States Government shall appropriate \$570,000 every year or any year for establishing and maintaining what ought to be State institutions. It is no answer to this question to say that Congress has already given \$7,000,000 to establish agricultural colleges in all of the States. That was a mistake. The States should provide for their own agricultural experiments, and the beneficial operations of the Federal nuthorities should be confined strictly within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

Paternal government is not the thing for the United States.

# We Were All Wrong.

Our esteemed and lively young contemporary, the Evening Post of Albany, accuses us of "going it blind again on the Adirondack question;" adding that although our intentions are honorable, we are sadly deficient in knowledge of the present condition of the Adirondack forests, and the relations of these forests to the remainder of the State. And when we read what the Post has to say upon this subject, we are forced to admit that our information is defective, and that the conclusions which we had reached were deserving of the weil-merited contempt which they seem to inspire in the breasts of all well-regulated persons engaged in burning the forests of the State, or in plundering

timber growing upon the public domain. For example, we had always supposed that the water which falls upon the Adirondack mountains had something to do with filling the channel of the Hudson River, and that the fact that there was every year less and less water in that stream, both above and below the head of tidal influences, might in some way be ascribed to increased evaporation from the surface of the upper Hudson watershed. We could not in any other way satisfactorily account for the increasing shoals above and below Albany, or the fact that every year the upper limit of brackish water is carried further up the stream. But it seems that we are all wrong, and that the Hudson "no more depends on the rainfall in the Adirondacks than it depends on the eclipses of the moon." We are glad to be authoritatively informed of this interesting and important fact, as well as that "the water which comes from the Adirondacks is a positive damage to the Hudson."

Our anxiety in regard to the future of the Adirondsck forests is allayed, too, by some further information which our contemporary kindly makes public. "A forest," we

years." We had supposed that a forest was an assemblage of trees varying in age from one to 500 years, and that if such an assemblage of trees was cut down and then the soil upon which they grew was entirely consumed by fire, a very considerable period of time might clapse before the naked ck could grow another crop of trees from three to five hundred years old. We are glad to learn that it only takes twenty-five years to effect this result.

It is really a relief to us to know, too, that as it does not pay to cut trees at a greater distance from streams than six miles, "there are more cords of growing wood in the Adirondacks to-day than could have been found there a hundred years ago." We took comparatively little interest in the Adirondack forests one hundred years ago, and are therefore unable to speak with any great degree of precision as to the amount of growing wood which they contained at that time. We should have supposed, however, that the hundreds of square miles of de nuded territory which extend all about the wilderness, and which in the last quarter of a century have been stripped bare of all vegetation by fire, were once covered with large quantities of growing wood, and that this wood might perhaps have exceeded in amount the increase which the forests have been able to make through the ministering care of those patriotic and liberal-minded lumbermen who, as it now appears, have been busy all these years in improving and developing the Adirondack forests. The State certainly owes them a debt of gratitude which

it will not be easy to repay. As for our learned contemporary, it will doubtless find the reward it so richly deserves in the consciousness of a great public service performed, and in the moral satisfaction which stern and successful devotion to duty alone can give.

#### The Grammar of the Civil Service Reformers.

We have waited more than a week for the Evening Post to withdraw or modify certain positive assertions, rashly made in its columns on Jan. 15, in regard to all examinations "now held or that have ever been held under any Civil Service act:"

"All examinations are devoted directly to ascertaining or the particular work of a particular place."

"Those, whether writers or orators, who circulate stories or use illustrations contradictory of the fore-toing, are persons who are deliberately lying for a special purpose, or persons who remain purposely ignirant of what they are talking about in order to ease the strain on their consciences.

The illustrations which we used contradictory of the foregoing were not taken from the remarks of persons who deliberately lie about the competitive examinations in order to discredit the system, nor from the testimony of ignorant witnesses. They were taken from the examination papers actually submitted to candidates for posts in the Custom House and Post Office in New York, and they consisted of a variety of questions, in every instance designed to test the applicant's general cultivation, not his fitness for the particular work of a particular place. Some of the questions were astonishing Some of them were absurd. All of them directly disproved the assertions of the Evening Post, and served to show that our esteemed contemporary's readiness to speak for civil service reform is not based on superior knowledge of the practical workings of the competitive system. We are not very much surprised by the fact that the Ecening Post has not found it convenient to return to

Perhaps our esteemed contemporary can tell us who in the civil service reform hisrarchy is responsible for the grammar of the concern. Somebody insuits intelligent candidates by requiring them to correct the syntax in sentences like these:

" He had best have went at once."

It was arranged between he and L.

Laws may and sometimes are forgot."

" Are them houses for sale?" Where has Davin went?"

When did you lie your hat down! Is this the horse whom I drove?"

'He done more work than his brother''
'The boy done it, and he is as restless here as he will be if he was with you."

These and a hundred similar examples from the examination papers in English grammar are better calculated to exhibit the crudity of the examiners' notions than to prove the candidates' proficiency in syntax. It seems to us that any self-respecting candidate whose education has carried him beyond the first class in the primary school would be morally justified in refusing to submit his knowledge of the English language to such infantile tests We are not sure that he would be morally justified in hurling an inkstand at the examiner's head.

Yet there is reason to believe that somebody among the civil service reformers—some high priest of the cult—is himself so deficient in his knowledge of the parts of speech and their relations that he actually regards the examples printed above as subtile and searching enough to floor any candidate who is not a grammatical prodigy.

How, otherwise, can we account for the fact that the questions propounded on other subjects than syntax are sometimes deplorably ungrammatical? The candidates, for instance, who were required at a Custom House examination to write an essay on a theme thus proposed.

"Which is the most desirable source of national

might have been excused for supposing that it was one of the examples of intentionally bad English. Anybody but a civil service reform grammarian would say that of two things one is the more desirable, not the most desirable. And the question remains a fool question, even when grammatically expressed.

We have just received a new manual of civil service reform, prepared by the Chairman of the United States Board of Examiners for the New York Custom House. The work is semi-official in character. No less an authority than the Hon. DORMAN B. Earon congratulates the compiler on having produced a book which " is significant of a change in public opinion, and is therefore both timely and auspicious" is if a book could be auspicious! Among the specimen examination papers used in the Department of the Interior we find one which shows that the wonderful grammariau is still on deck. He takes candidates who are supposed to be intelligent enough to understand the theory of our Government, and the history of the Constitution, to "define isothermal lines," and to give, offhand, the exact latitude and longitude of San Francisco, and with absolute unconsciousness of the absurdity of the thing requests them to correct the following examples of bad English:

"Retween you and I there is no truth in the report." 'I learned him how to do it."

"He has ran from the house into the garden." "Every one of those boys are idle." Neither William por Jons were present."

"You must think very mean of me if you think I

We do think very mean of him, and we do think he done it. We recognize the fine Roman hand of the author of the conundrum about agriculture and manuare told, "will renew itself every twenty-five | factures as desirable sources of national

wealth. He turns up again in this paper with a test question quite as extraordinary "Why are general education and moral rectitude

The wonder is that no candidate replied "Good sir, whoever you are-even if you are, as I suspect, the Hon. Dorman B. Earon himself-pray tell me first how a thing that is indispensable can ever be more indispensable. Then tell me in correct English why you persist in asking us fool questions like that in order to ascertain our fitness for the particular work of a particular place."

#### The Right to Hire Dress Coats.

A supersensitive young man of Kansas City seeks information upon a very simple subject, and we give it to him with pleasure He writes as follows:

"Recognizing your preeminence as an authority of cial as well as on matters of a more serious nature, I ome to you for the settlement of a pusation which has somewhat vexed a coterie of young men here, of which I am a mounter. A says that if a poor young man found It necessary or highly desirable to attend a grand ball or elegant evening party, where evening dress was the rule. vearing a business suit. The view I took of the question is that correct taste and a proper feeling of self-respect would not allow a man to wear a hired suit on any occa-sion, no matter what the circumstances. "AN IMPROUNIOUS YOUNG MAN."

The only doubt respecting the propriety of his young man's hiring a dress suit is implied in his description of himself as impecunious. If this is true, he cannot afford to hire a dress coat or anything else until he goes to work and gathers a little capital Commodore Vanderbilt's maxim, "Don't buy what you can't pay for," was not in tended to apply to railroad stocks only; it suits the question of hiring dress coats and everything else that is bargained for. But, apart from the question of money, this impecunious young man's view of the question of hiring is absurd.

There is not so much difference, after all. between hiring and buying outright. When a man buys a coat he pays money enough to be entitled to its possession so long as it shall last, and, if he does not want to use it for so long a time, it is perfectly proper for him to pay enough to keep it for a specifled time only, whether that is a month, a year, or merely a night, for some grand occasion. A great many people who do not keep carriages hire cabs, and derive much comfort and enjoyment for a short while, or as long as they want them, and then turn them back to their actual owners. If this young man thinks that the cab different from the coat in the fact that any one will know a hired cab, but might not recognize a hired coat, so that in wearing the coat he would be guilty of deception, let him hire an ill-fitting coat, and then every one will know that there is no pretence about his appearing in chartered splendor. But there is no need of that. Let him hire the very pest coat that his means will allow, and go to a ball, or to any grand affair where a dress coat is the costume to be preferred, conducting himself in a modest, becoming, dignified, and gentlemanly manner, and he can return the coat to its proper owner the next day, with the confidence that he is just as much a man as he was the day before, and that he has done nothing to offend good taste. If he is not used to a dress coat, and feels himself not quite equal to the support of such unaccustomed grandeur, let him still try to live up to it, so that he may not only secord with its form, but with its spirit, and thus even in this elegant and courtly costume affirm the correctness of the poet's assertion that "the apparel oft proclaims the man.

## Wait a While.

An esteemed correspondent at Port Richnond inquires about the future of the Bur-LER party. "Have we given up all hope," he says, "of sending our Second Jackson to the White House? Or are we to depend on the rotten old Republican party to restrain the grasping Mugwump Democracy?"

"We believe," continues our corre ent, "that honest, independent old Ben has a show yet for the Presidency."

We are sorry to say that the figures of he late election do not contain much encouragement for those who share the desires and sympathies of our Port Richmond correspondent. But it is impossible to judge at present concerning the future of politics. It Mr. CLEVELAND makes a wise and great Administration, why should he not be his own successor? If he falls, can any branch of the Democracy hope to elect a President in 1888? Our correspondent declares his faith in the few good Democrats like RANDALL and HOLMAN;" and this faith we share most neartily. But prophecy and prediction are out of the question until Mr. CLEVELAND has developed himself, and had a full chance to make his hits and his blunders in the management of Federal affairs.

We have little fear that President ABTHUE will allow a respectable and generally wise and patriotic Administration to wind up with a whiskey scandal, or any other sort of a scandal

A communication on the subject of the currency, from the Hon. A. J. WARNER of Ohio. will be found in another column. Mr. WAR-NER's views are clearly expressed, and deserve serious consideration. It will be seen that he does not agree with some of the positions taken by THE SUN, and rather rashly, in our opinion, makes the prediction that the silver dollar will never, at the present rate of coinage, drive out gold. We incerely hope he is right, but we have our fears nevertheless. Nor do we concede that he has disproved our assertion that in the markets of the world silver coin will purchase no more than it is worth as builion. The case he puts is purely imaginary, and could not occur in practice. Nobody sends, in the way of busiloss, silver francs from France to New York, or silver dollars from here to London. The eason is that, as Mr. WARNER perceives, the coins would have to be sent straight home again, or else sold at a loss. People here who want to make purchases in Europe, and people in Europe who want to make purchases here, do it by means of bills of exchange, if they can get them cheap enough, and if not, then by re mittances of gold, which is taken at its bullion value and no more. Silver dollars will not be exported by us so long as gold can be had at the same nominal price; but whenever, like Mexico, for example, we have nothing left but silver coin with which to make purchases abroad, we shall find that our dollar like the Mexican dollar, which now sells in this market for about 85 cents, although it contains a trifle more silver than ours, will bring no more there than its bullion value. That our silver dollars are not redeemable in gold is technically true, but since the Government takes them and pays them out as equivalent gold dollars, and since they are equal to gold dollars in the payment of debts, they are for practical purposes, redeemable in gold, and hence maintain a value equal to gold dollars.

Mr. EDMUND W. Gosse informs the Critic that he recently visited Philadelphia in order to see the literary celebrities of that town: "I saw Mr. Boxes in Philadelphia, and when I had talked with Mr. Weirsan, Mr. Hokks, and Mr. Furness I

hought I had seen literary Philadelphia." What a curious mistake! How could a Britsh man of letters on a tour of literary exploration allow himself to come away from Philadelphia without seeing G. WASHINGTON CHILDS.

A. M.? Only one thing could be more surpris-ing. That is that CHILDS should allow him to ome away unsatisfied and in ignorance.

a barnyard cur."

last, there will be fun in Kansas.

porary, the Springfield Magicump, which calls

"Our Blaing friends like to call Scounz a mugwump But he was a Union General, and the reception, the South seconds him rather controvers the proposition that the south is still sulky and treacherous."

The victories of Gen. SCHURZ are especially

NO HURRY ABOUT A CANAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An

active knot of lobbyists at Washington is mak-

ing vigorous efforts to secure the ratification

As these realous advocates of ratification are

not known to be specially engaged in com-

merce or navigation, while several have been

nore or less interested in the now defunct

Menocal concession, the opinion is gaining

ground that they have a contingent interest in

the bonus of \$4,000,000 which the pending

The United States has no need to hurry over

ts decision of the question of constructing a

ship canal across Nicaragua. The grant to

construct a canal over that route has been "on

the market" for more than a quarter of a cen-

tury, and no Government or company with the

ability and disposition to furnish the required

capital has been found, or is likely to be found,

The opening of an Isthmian channel to short.

en the transit by ship between our Atlantic and

Pacific coasts is no longer a necessity to us. On

the contrary, it is an ope, question whether the construction of a ship transit route through

Central America would not be a positive check

and injury to our growing commercial and

to take it up in earnest.

treaty secures to the Nicaragua Executive.

of the Nicaragua Canal treaty by the Senate

itself, with opulent humor, the Republican:

those of peace. He never hurt the South.

GOLD, SILVER, AND PAPER MONEY.

Representative Warner's Views-The Laws There are a number of able names in the catalogue of our esteemed contemporaries of the press, but we are inclined to think that the Astonisher and Paralyser of Carbondale, Kansas is one of the most mighty, crushing, and meritorious. This forcible contemporary is still very young, but it seems to be promising. It insists very properly that it is going to "advocate an honest administration of public affairs, course which will be likely to astonish and paralyze a number of people in the Common-wealth of Pomenov and LEGATE. The Astonisher and Paralyzer apparently means to be vergentle with the sensibilities of its readers, and seems to contain less dynamits matter than might be expected, but its Kansas contemporaries evidently regard it as a dangerous and disturbing element. Thus the Topeka Capital playfully observes that the Carbondale editor has been reading some of them fearful New York cowboy stories or his stomach is diseased." The Lebo Light thinks that the head will astonish for a short

time only, and will then be paralyzed by something else." The Iola Register intimates that the editor who has bestowed the strong name upon his journal will be the first fellow to b stonished and paralyzed thereby. And the Kansas Workman asserts that this same editor, the astonishing and paralyzing compound of mental incongruitles, displays the instincts of While this Carbondale journal and its editor There is nothing like your real Yankee humor. It is extra dry. Observe this specimen from our esteemed and self-esteemed contem-

navigation interests upon the Pacific Ocean. With a population constantly tending westward to the States and cities fronting upon the Pacific, we have no need to go outside of our own territory to seek a transit route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans either for commerce or defence. Our interior routes supply facilities which we cannot obtain outside of our own borders. Our steam marine now controls the steam commerce of the North Pacific from Panama to the Arctic sea, from San Francisco to Japan, China, the islands of the North Pacific, and Australia. The growth of American steam tonnage in all those trades is steady and satisfactory. Twenty-nine first-class iron screw steamers, built in Delaware River shipvards and measuring 74,200 tons, have been sent out to the Pacific within the last ten years. Four teen of these steamers, measuring 41.000 tons, were for the foreign trade of San Francisco The foreign steam trade of New York can make no better showing of American-built steam tonnage. The only large sailing ships that are now built in the United States are built ex-

clusively by foreign vessels, one-half the grain exports of California are carried by American With the opening of a ship canal across the Isthmus this supremacy of American tonnage on the North Pacific will disappear. That ocean will then be covered with English and German steam "tramps," which will benefit by a ship canal in the proportion of at least ten to one as against American-built steamers. The building of American sailing ships for the Califor-

pressly for the California trade, and, while the

grain exports from New York are carried ex-

nia trade will cease entirely. The only advantage which California can gain from the construction of a ship canal is the shortening of the route to Europe for grain exports; but before the opening of any proposed anal can become an accomplished fact, California will have ceased to be a large exporter of grain to Europe. The soil of that State is being fast diverted to the growing of more profitable crops, while the demand for wheat and flour from markets bordering upon the Pacific is increasing to an extent which will, in few years, take all the wheat and flour that California then has to spare

Obviously the United States can afford to dispense with a ship transit route through Cen-tral America. We can, at least, wait until Nicaragua is prepared to grant us the right of way scross her territory upon conditions that are onest and reasonable. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

## A Story that is Creating Commetten.

From the Boston Herald The much talked of improprieties of journal-ism nows and then find parallels in literature, even among authors of high standing. For instance, Mr. lenry James, in his novel "The Bostonians," begun as a serial in the Century for January. Is it not a gross vio-lation of good taste to burlesque, in the character of Miss Birdseye, one of the most esteemed philanthropists, a lady who will live in the ethical history of Bos-ton by reason of her admirable works and eminent per-sonal connections? Mr. James so describes this lady in her peculiarities of voice, figure, and manner, and even in the diminutive suggesting resemblance of the names, that no persons who know the original would fail to recognize the caricature. If this fashion of ridiculing lving personalities in fletion goes on, reputable people will be as likely to avoid contact with an author as the are now erroneously supposed to shun an interview.
er." It looks as if Mr James's "Bostonians" would be likely to create a rumpus among Bostonians before he

Book Notes. Mr. Leslie Stephen is the editor of a "Dictionary of National Biography "(Macmillan & Co.), the first colume of which has just appeared. It will be con-thed to lives of inhabitants of the British Islands, and will not include living persons. The scope and ex-haustive character of the work may be inferred from the statement of the publisher that it will occupy fifty large octave volumes, to be issued at intervals of three onths. It file a hitherto vacant place in English lit erature, and, if completed on the scale upon which it has been commenced, will be a monument of industry and intelligent research. These are not merely notices of English worthies, compiled from materials easily at tamable, but are founded in agreat in asure upon an samination of original documents. In every case, thether the biography be confined to a few lines or ex tends over many pages, a bibliography of the sources of information is appended. The editor has enlisted in the interprise some of the most prominent writers of the lar, including E. A. Freeman, E. W. Gosse, Prof. A. D. Ward, Sir Theodore Martin, and George Jacob Holyonke

What Sort of a Scrape was Itt From the Hartford Courant. We are accustomed to regard New York as a

Singular Information From Michigan

From the Sagingso Courter. There is no more ardent supporter of Mr. read at the head of its columns: "For President, 188

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to say that in your article on "The Silver Scare" I think there are principles laid down or admitted that are not entirely sound. THE SUN admits, without question, that, if silver coinage is continued at its present rate long enough, it "will drive out gold and render silver the sole monetary standard of the coun-This, doubtless, would be true if population and wealth were at a stand; but if the increase of population and wealth calls for an addition of \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 of currency each year (and this will be an increasing demand) in order to maintain the present rela

increase of population and wealth calls for an addition of \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 of currency each year (and this will be an increasing demand) in order to maintain the present relation of money volume to population and wealth, then the continued coinage of silver at the rate of \$28,000,000 a year would nere itself drive out gold. Unless the paper volume is increased population and wealth will require stay here to product of our gold mines will stay here to population and wealth will require and if this product is not sufficient other gold will come to us.

Again, The Sun says: "In the market of the world doin will purchase no more than it is worth as buillon, and silver coin is no exception to the rule." Surely The Sun does not mean to say that a million silver france it would be very likely to find on silver france it would be very likely to find on silver france it would be very likely to find on silver france it would be very likely to find on silver france it would be very likely to find on silver france it would be very likely to find on silver france it would be very likely to find on the coine france of the find of the silver france it would be very likely to find on the coine france in the silver france it would be very likely to find on the coine france in the silver france it would be very likely to find on the coine france of would be very likely to find on the coine france of would be very likely to find on the coine france of world as the cost of returning the silver france to Faris? The same is true of silver dollars in London than so much silver bullion would. As so many gold dollars, we like the first france in the coine france in the co

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1885.

## Religious Persecution in Russia.

Prom the London Timer, Jan 8.

On the 7th of December a singular trial took place at Odessa. The accused a Russian peasant called Strigoun, was charged, under the Penal Code. "with having dared to assert. In the presence of numerous witnesses, that the presence of the Orthodox Church. The presence of Ignatowka, whither he had been specially sent by the eparchial authorities to combat the heresy with which it is infected, the locality in question being one of the headquarters of Stundism. According to the law, the jury had to be composed exclusively of members of the Orthodox Church.

The prisoner was a man of good pressnee, his bearing composed and dignified, and his language abounded withold Slavonic words and idlomes, owing to his much reading of the Bible, which is written in that language. His voice is sweet and powerful, and no spoke with great power and effect. He denied the offence imputed to him saying that he considered it his duty to accord to the belief of others that respect which he claimed for his own. He ascribed his prosecution entirely to the hatred of the priest, who desired to put him in prison.

The witnesses contradicted each other. Those called by the prosecution were mostly and were unanimous in affirm and the most of the priest, who desired to put him in prison. The witnesses sontandered each other, was if they were perfected with great fervor, as if they were conserved to them Strigoun had made no offensive remarks whatever. He simply read the Bible before an assembly of peasants the Mir. which had called him to inquire what he had to say in answer to a pamphiet whiten by the priest containing some charges against the Stundists. But Strigoun had not further that the priest had expread a rumor that the pri From the London Times, Jan. 8.
On the 7th of December a singular trial

## An Examination Paper of Needles.

Nearly 200 young women, with a thick sprinkling of pretty and intelligent faces, trooped up the inner
sleps of the Normal School, on the northeast corner of
Seventeenth and Spring Sarden streets vesterday morning. They had been called together pursuant to notice
issued from the Buard of Education, on last Wednesday,
asking the attendance for examination of applicants for
certificates of qu, itheation to teach sewing in the public
schools of Philadelphia. Each miss clutched a basket,
box, or attend which concealed the "aclasors, weedles,
thread, thimble, and one-halfyard of Lonsdale shirting muslin," which Secretary Hallwell's notice requested every one to tring, and perhaps, too, the
lackbean, which the comprehensive notification warned
the control of the season was entered upon,
the real business of the season was entered upon,
On the blackboards of each class room the following
requirements were written:

All samples of straight sewing must be five inches in
length.

1 Make a bem one inch in width, joining the thread From the Philadelphia Press. ongto.

1. Make a bem one inch in width, joining the thread wice during the sewing.

12-3. Bun two tucks, each one-quarter of an inch wide.

4. Give a sample of overseaming, joining the thread wice. twice. Give a sample of fine gathering sewed to a small

wristened.

"T. Rackstitch one-half of the wristband.

"R. Work a buttonbole one-half an inch in length.

"S. Work a buttonbole one-half an inch in length.

"S. Work a buttonbole one-half an inch in length.

"S. Unit he muslin bias and sew a fell."

Two hundred pairs of eyes scanned the blackboard, two hundred mouths were puckered with varying expressions, two hundred half yards of Lonsdaie shirting "were drawged from their nidng places and waved in air a moment and then the wors began.

Genutes and Hogus Drunkards. From the Detroit Times. The genuine drunkard absorbs whiskey solely for its effect—the very small of it is really to him offensive. Whenever you heat a man say he likes the taste of whiskey you can be sure he will die a sober man.

The Most Esthetle Man to Washington. From the Atlanta Constitution. One of the mysteries of modern life is the failure of the Hon. Senjy Brewater to wear his trousers banged and ruffled at the knee.

Landlady-Do you find your steak tender, Mr Dumby! If not I will—
Dumby who was wakened at five o'clock that morning by the cook panning it)—Er—it might be well to let the cook hit it a few more times, I think.

From Behind the Horns.

THE MAN WHO SAVED OREGON.

Whitman's Long Journey to Preserve the Territory for the United States. Forest Grove, Oregon, Jan. 17 .- Learning that Dr. William Geiger of this place, formerly an associate of Dr. Whitman, the early explorer and missionary in Oregon, had some

unpublished facts concerning Dr. Whitman's celebrated journey to Washington to save Oregon for the United States, I came here to see him. "You are right." he said in answer to my inquiry. "I was at Fort Walla Walla, associated directly with Dr. Whitman when he started East in his effort to save Oregon. I was there when he returned, and I am, perhaps, the only person now living who distinctly recollects all the facts. I know how earnestly the subject was considered by him, and when he re turned I heard him recount his experiences with Daniel Webster and President Tyler. His words burned into my brain.

succes with Daniel Webster and President Tyler. His words burned into my brain. I suppose I heard him tell the story not less than twenty times. I could not forget it, and now the most wonderful thing of all is that some of our citizens are asserting that Dr. Whitman had nothing to do with it. Why, I know how deeply he pondered over it, and how much trouble it gave him. I helped prepare times I forwarded provisions to him when he was on his way home. He left, not to go to St. Louis for more people, as has been said, but for the sole purpose of going to Washington to save Oregon. And yet he had to be very discreet about it.

What precipitated his departure was the arrival in 1842, of A. L. Lovejoy, a lawyer, who reported that he had heard that the treaty, exchanging Oregon for the Newfoundland fishery, had already been signed. Thereupon the Doctor got ready in all hasts. Lovejoy was to accompany him, and did go as far as Fort Benton. Thence the Doctor proceeded alone.

He said on his return that he went direct to Mr. Webster, who would have nothing to do with the matter, saying that it had entirely passed out of his hands and the hands of Congress, and only waited the President's signature. 'It's too late,' said Webster; 'the whole thing is settled.' But, said Mr. Whitman, I went hat once to President Tyler. At first he would hear nothing; said the country was not good for much anyway. I listened to him respectfully, but kept putting in a word once in a while. I at last got his attention, and when I got that I said: Now, Mr. President, it is true Congress has sected on this treaty, but you have not signed it yet. Now, don't sign it. Just hold off a little. Give me a chance, and I'll get wagons over the mountains. It's too good a country, Mr. President, to lose.' Then I extolled the climate and natural resources, and spoke of the fine furs and timber. He finally said: That's all I want. Mr. Tyler.' I said.'

That's all I want. Mr. Tyler.' I said.'

That's all I want. Mr. Tyler.' I said.'

That's all I want. Mr. T

# HE WANTS HIS MONEY BACK.

The Curious Request of a Maine Diplomatic

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 25 .- At a recent meeting of the Universalist parish in this city a singular request was made by one of the mem bers. The gentleman in question has held lucrative Federal offices almost continuously for twenty years or more. For a series of years he was Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to one of the European courts at a salary of \$7.500 a year. Later he was for a brief period Minister to a South American re public at a salary of \$10,000 a year.

This gentleman at the church meeting in formed the society that he was a poor man, and asked it to refund to him the sum of \$2,000, which he subscribed toward the erection and maintenance of the church some twenty rears

which he subscribed toward the erection and maintenance of the church some twenty years ago.

If all the Republicans who have been in office since Lincoln's time are to have their church subscriptions refunded the cause of religion will be greatly embarrassed. In this State it would necessitate the closing of many churches, because the Republican politicians have been the piliars of them, and the wicked Democrate have been so roundly abused from the pulpit that they have not contributed as liberally as they might.

The pulpit in Maine has been a strong factor in keeping the State in the Republican column. But there has been a great change in recent years. There are now among the living curlosities of the State several Democratic ciergymen. Several ciergymen heretofore unflinching Republicans developed into mugwumps during the recent Presidential campaign. A still larger number got into the St. John ark, and propose to stny there until the cold water tidal wave shall have drowned out the last vestige of 'rum Republicanism,' whon they will get out and organize society anew.

But the bulk of the Maine ciergy are still true to the "grand old party," many of them honestly and patriotically so, while others of them have not yet, and probably never will, divest themselves of their old-time prejudices and hatreds.

#### and hatreds. WORKINGMEN'S DISCUSSIONS.

Hasty Boycotting Deplored - Non-voting The delegates of a dozen more unions com prising the Central Labor Union reported yesterday that their unions had resolved to boycott the non-union South Norwalk hat manu acturers. Letters from eight hat dealers on the Bowery who had agreed not to buy any more of the non-union hats were read. A dele gate reported that the manufacturers were leaving their boycotted trade marks off their hats, and that dealers were removing the trade marks from hats in stock.

Assemblyman George F. Roesch sent a letter

saying he had introduced into the Legislature a bill prohibiting the employment on public works of any unnaturalized foreigner. This, he said, would indirectly tend to decrease immigration. The penalty prescribed in the bill for the employment of unnaturalized labor is the nullification of the contract and fine or imprisonment. or the employment of unnaturalized labor is the nullification of the contract and fine or imprisonment.

The printers' union reported that they had about settled their difficulty with Publisher Frank Tousey.

The union had a long and animated debate on the effect of boycotting. Some delegates said that working men owe a duty to the public as well as themselves and that it was not good policy to vote a boycott too lightly. They ought to move warily, eager to deal telling blows to their fees, but anxious not to injure the public. A committee of five was appointed to study up the matter and report at future meetings.

The Committee on Organizing the journeymen brewers in this town into a union. A committee of three was appointed to wait on Huppert, the brewer, and ask him to take away his work from Contractor Webber, who employs non-union bricklayers and laborers.

The painters asked that the Central Labor Union send notice to the owners of excursion steamers not to employ non-union painters.

steamers not to employ non-union painters. The Week's Business Before Congress.

Washington, Jan. 25.-The Bayard resolution expressing the sentiments of the Senate regarding the London explosions may lead to some debate in the Senate to-murrow. The regular order is likely to be set ide later in the week for the discussion and passage o the Pensions and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropri-ation bills. The temperary Naval bill is still in the hands of conferces, but an agreement will probably be reached o-morrow or Tuesday. It is not likely to lead to an

further discussion in the Senate.

The annual appropriation bill for the District of Coumbia will be called up in the House of Representative to-morrow at 2% P. M. Eulogistic addresses will be divered in honor of the late Representative Duncan of Pennsylvania. The Committee on Appropriations expensive and the Committee of Pennsylvania. The Committee of Appropriations expensive and the Committee of the Appropriation of Pennsylvania. The Committee of Appropriation bills in time to call their support used and Westnesday It is the intention of the part of Rivers and Harbor Appropriation bill during the latter parallel Harbor Appropriation bill during the latter parallel Rivers of very comprehensive of the Pennsylvania on the Pennsylvania of the Appropriation bills. Mr. Hewitt of New York will endeavor to call up the bill carrying into effect the provisions of the Mexican reciprocity treaty during the week. Mr. Townshend will press the Mexican Pension bill. Mr. Stockshotzet the bills providing for public buildings throughout the estaticy. Mr. Singleton the National Library bill, and Mr. Willis the Educational bill at every opportunity.

#### Searching for Pirates' Treasure. From the London Telegraph.

An expedition is about to start from the Tyne in search of supposed higher treasure. The primary mover is an inhabitant of south phesis, who as the primary mover is an inhabitant of south phesis, who as the start as a straining owner coffice or the quasiste. A ship's tip tail who has traded to the lyne for some years was the first person to oldain the plans and logiers relating to the hidden treasure from an fold saif, who was if and lying in poor carcinustaines and consected to hand over the documents on recent of pecuniary relief. He had seen the wealth carrially hidden, and in fact, was in his younger days one of the pirates who plandered the vessel from which it was taken. The papers remained in pease-saion of the Captain for some time during which he endeavored to get a vessel bound in the direction of the island to call and inspect the place.

He succeeded at last in presuming the owner of a ship bound for his Janeiro to allow the captain to call at the island of Trimidal, which is situated 250 miles south of his Janeiro on the Brachim count, where the wealth is hidden. If, an reaching the island is inspection of the spot he satisfactory, means will be used to get at the treasure without dots), bir, should the emerpiese on the Island he a failure, then the ship will proceed to Cape Town, where the coals will be sold and discharged, and where it is expected a homeward charter will be accured, so that the loss on the venture will not Negret. An expedition is about to start from the Tyne

### BUNBEAMS

-California's first attempts at raisin producing were made about nineteen years ago. The following year about 1,500 boxes were made. Ten years ago the crop amounted to about 40,000 boxes, while thus

Year it is estimated at 200 OFP howes. -It has been discovered by the Trenton. N. J., Board of Health that farmers in the surrounding country have been in the habit of adulterating their "fresh roll butter" with oleomargarine and other

nausons stuff, and then selling it to their confiding custo mers in that city as the pure and genulue article -A Vermont farmer made a net profit of \$43.50 from the produce of a single hen turkey during the past season. This is equal to 100 bushels of wheat in Kansas at 43 cents per bushel, with this difference: It would cost as much to raise and harvest the wheat as it would bring, while the proceeds of the turkey were gain.

-A two-and-a-half-year-old child wandered sway from its home at Moccasin Springs, Utah, a few days ago, and after travelling several miles through a but in such a condition that by good treatment and nour

ishment it soon recovered.

—The London Echo says: "While our navy is reported to be gone to the dogs, and the national industries are supposed to be following the navy, it must fill every well-conditioned Briton's heart with de light and pride to learn from the papers that the repair The bill is only £30,000 sterling."

-A charitable clergyman of Chicago had a large bundle of half-used clothing made up for disposi-tion by a ladies' missionary society, but when the agents of the latter called at the clergyman's house they were given by mistake a bundle prepared for the laundry man. and by the time the error was discovered the family wash was on its way many miles toward the Northwest -A peculiar article produced by the ne-

groes of Georgia is called by them persimmon bread. Five pounds of it, it is said, will make nearly a barrel of agreeable and non-intoxicating beer. The persimmon are gathered when thoroughly ripe, the mass is knowded till it is of the consistency of bread dough, made into a cake, and then put into an oven and baked. It will keep all winter, and can be used until late in the spring. -The Tichborne claimant has taken up pigeon shooting since his release. He took part in two matches for £30 a side, at twenty five birds each, at Leeds, the other day, against Mr. W. Graham of London and Mr

G. H. Fowler, both well-known shots. In the first match

Mr. Fowler was declared the winner at the nineteenth bird, having killed thirteen birds to the claimant's seven. In the second match the claimant shot much better, Mr. Graham winning by only one bird -The two replicas of the bust of Henry W. Longfellow, taken from the one now standing in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey and presented by the Prince of Wales to Harvard College and the Maine Historical Society of Portland, have arrived in Boston. They are made of marble, and are exact reproductions of the bust in Westminster. The opinion concerning the bust is that as a work of art it is excelled by none other

-Churchill's Medical Directory puts the number of doctors in Great Britain at the end of 1984 at 21,381, as against 10,487 in 1982. In London the increase has been 12 per cent, so that the metropolis now has a doctor to every 880 inhabitants. But England turns out very many more doctors than it retains. In 1882 ever 1,500 registered practitioners resided abroad, and in 1886 they numbered over 1,880, an increase of 2015 per cent. in two years. Altogether there are now over 25,000 doc

tors holding British certificates. ... There are in existence rather more than forty Egyptian obelisks. Of these England possesses 7: America, 1; Germany, 1; France, 2; Italy (including Rome, which has 12), 17, and Constantinople, 2. The remainder, many of which are fallen or broken, are still in Egypt. The smallest is the Lepsius obelisk in the toyal Museum at Berlin, which is two feet one and s half inches high, and weighs 200 pounds; the largest, up

-Science destroys some of the most cherished popular delusions. Catgut is derived from sheep: German silver was not invented in Germany, and it co. tains no silver; Cicopatra's needle was not erected by her, nor in herhonor; Pompey's pillar had no historical connection with that personage; sealing wax does not contain a particle of wax; the tuberose is not a rosbut a polyanth; the strawberry is not a berry; Turkish; baths did not originate in. Turkey, and are not baths at ail; whalebone is not bone, and contains not any of its properties.

-The centenary of the birth of Jacob Grimm, the great German story teller, whose works are at present accessible to every child in the civilized world, has called forth a burst of enthusiasm through out Germany, which is loudly echoed by the press. The Kolnische Zeitung gives expression to its feelings of gratitude in a long article, in which, besides Grimm's merit as a story teller, he receives well-earned praise as a reformer of the German language and a German pa-triot. "He descended into the deep mine of German nationality, German language, and German folk lore and what he saw there he taught himself and his people to love-namely, German depth of feeling and German power of intellect." A Grimm monument is to be creek-

ed in his birthplace, Hanau. -In the twenty-eight large towns of England—containing an aggregate of 9,000,000 of popula-tion—the death rate for 1884 was 19.3 per 1,000, being 1.4 below the mean rate in the ten years ending in 1353. The rates for 1881-2-3 were 18 9, 19 8 and 19 5 The cline has been according to the Lancet, coincident with the Public Health acts of 1872 and 1875. From 1840 to 1870 the rate was practically stationary at 22.4; from 1871 to 1873 it declined to 22 and in 1876-80 feil to 20.08. In the drst four years of the current decade it fell to 19.8, and the death rate in each year was lower than in any of the forty-three previous years. The effect of these reductions is to add two years to the life of every male and three and a half to the life of every

female born in England. -The saltpetre beds of Nevada are far better situated for the development of their deposits than the nitre region of South America, which is a desert en-tirely devoid of water and all vegetable life, and where the development can be accomplished only by surmount-ing many difficulties; the provisions of the miners have to be transported from long distances; the water supply for all purposes is condensed from the ocean water and carried to the nitre fields, while fuel has to be procured from the mountains in the south of Chill. In Nevaria we are told, the saltpetre deposits are in the vicinity of a rich farming country, with an abundant supply o water and wood close at hand, and the nitre can be furnished at prices considerably cheaper than that for which the South American article can be obtained.

-- Edmund Yates fares loss agreeably than did Leigh Hunt, when the latter was imprisoned in 1812 did Leigh Hunt, when the latter was imprisoned in 1812'14 for calling the Prince of Wales" An Adonis of 50."
By his own tasts and the attentions of his friends Hunt's
prison cell was transformed into an elegant apartment,
allorned with bookcases, busts, and flowers: luxuries of many kinds were showered upon him, and he was cheered by visits from such men as Byron, Shelley, Keats, Moore, Lamb, and Hazlitt. Poor Yates, on the other hand is to be put on an allowance of half a pint of wine, or one pint of mail liquor per day; visits from friends must be arranged by the visiting magistrates, and he can receive only one newspaper daily. His letters are to be regulated by the Governor's orders. He is to take exercise by himself to the feet of the care of the can be the care of the can be the c exercise by himself in the first-class misdemeanant's ground, to rise at 0:30, and to retire at 0:15.

-Some of the British peers are very wealthy, as for instance the new Duke of Buccleuch The entailed estates in Scotland to which he has just succeeded extend to upward of \$50,000 acres, and inthe magnificent seats of Bowhill, Drumlanris Castle, and Dalkeith Palace. The present annual rental is about £170,000, which is at least 20 per cent. less than the return of ten years ago. The Duke also comes int the Boughton estates, in Northants, near Kettering, and he gets a property in Warwickshire, near Rugby, the two being new worth about £28,000 a year. The Duke's two being now worth about EFS.000 a year. The Duke a peers at Granton bring in £10,000 a year, his minerals and quarries are worth nearly as much and he owns valuable urban property in Midisthian. The Duke will receive about £000,000 from his father's personal estate. His income, therefore, will be about £270,000, on which pittance even a Duke can live handeomely.

-The wine production of France for the year 1884 is given in the official statistics just issued at year rees is given in the omicial statistics just issued at 34.780.720 hectolitre. A hectolitre is about 22 gallons. This is more than a million less than that of 1882, and about some four millions more than that of 1882, and about three and a haif millions more than the average of the has five years. The wine planted area is, however, constantly lessening in consequence of the ravages of the phyllogers. In 1874 there were 2.44(197) hectares of bryingsers. In 1974 there were 2.49-100 flectures of vineyards but at the present time these do not cover more than 2.040.759 hectares. Last year alone the reduction, notwithstanding fresh plantings, was 55.000 hectares. To meet the definiencies of the home production there has been an increased installant or a cuin-cial wines and also increased importations. As much as 2,883,000 healthises research hectolitres were last year produced by add

ng augared water and by the fermentation of raising MOSTLY LIES. Said Jones: "I hardly ever ride, For crowded cars I can't shide, And carriages I do despise— • I am so fond of exercise." "I bring my lunch," said Smith elate,
"For today retairants I hate,
Besides I'd spud my appetite
For dinner when I'm home at night."

Said Brown: "I'm tough; I never wear An overcoat. I do declare I do not feel the cold like those Haif-frozen chaps weighed down with clothes." "I never touch cigars." Green spoke.
"They re unde of stuff unfit to smoke;
For healthfulues or comfort ripe
tive me my fragrant brier pipe."

And so we all applogize.
And make excusse—mostly lies.
Hecanse we does not say with sense
We go without to save expense.

-Chicago Sus